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2 Key Botha Aides Removed; No Shift Of Policy Expected

LATE NEWS

Hasentius to Ask For Clemency

MANAGUA (AP) — Eugene Hasentius, an American charged with mercenary activities in Nicaragua, will make a "mitigating statement" and "throw himself on the mercy of the court," Griffin R. Bell, the former U.S. attorney general, who is assisting with the defense, said Tuesday.

New Plastic Unveiled

NEW YORK (UPI) — The Du Pont Co. announced Tuesday it would produce a family of extremely durable plastics that would hasten the replacement of steel, glass and other materials. The polycarbonate resin is "going to be as big," as nylon, an official said.

INSIDE TODAY



Javier Pérez de Cuellar, chief of the U.N. peacekeeping contracts of 11 top U.N. officials.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Pakistan was reported to be close to development of a nuclear weapon. Page 7.
■ Fundamentalists Christians are stepping up their efforts, at religious box and in the courts, to restrict U.S. schools. Page 3.
■ ARTS/LEISURE
■ Bubbles are bubbling everywhere along Seventh Avenue. Page 8.
■ BUSINESS/FINANCE
■ Atlanta challenged the EC's authority to pursue alleged anti-trust practices. Page 9.
■ United Carbide Corp. began a \$2.5-billion debt recapitalization plan. Page 9.

Soviet Salutes Efficiency At McDonald's Outlet

Broadcast Extols Food, Fast Service

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Soviet television broadcast a glowing portrait of a McDonald's restaurant, with the commentator saying, "Maybe there is something we can learn from this."

On Monday, Soviet viewers were shown hamburgers sizzling on the grill of a McDonald's on Fifth Avenue in New York as the staff invited behind the counter to fill orders for Big Macs, Quarter Pounders and Chicken McNuggets.

"There was a serious message in it for the Soviet Union, where consumers spend an extraordinary amount of time waiting service, theaters and public buildings, the Soviet television reporter, Vladimir Danayev, praised the food and the rapid service at McDonald's."

The report on "International Business," a popular evening program, was a startling departure from the usual Soviet portrayal of the chain as a purveyor of capitalist greed and materialism.

Moments of food moving rapidly and efficiently from the kitchen to the customers and of each device as automatic deep fryers and soft-drink dispensers contrasted with the slow, often sullen service at restaurants.

"Crowds flock here at lunchtime, but there are no long lines," Mr. Danayev said. The camera panned over the lunch-hour scene, showing smiling sales clerks and others.

Mr. Danayev pointed to the pre-packaged and prepared meals, saying they allow the grills to operate continuously, and to the packaging, which eliminates the need for waiters.

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — President Pieter W. Botha reshuffled his cabinet Tuesday, replacing ministers responsible for security and information. The moves seemed unlikely to ease South Africa's crisis or to foreshadow fundamental shifts of policy.

Louis Le Grange, the minister of law and order responsible for mass

detentions and widespread police action under the emergency decree, had reportedly requested a transfer to a less prominent and demanding position. He is said to have undergone treatment for cancer.

Mr. Botha appointed him speaker of the white chamber of parliament.

Louis Nel, the deputy minister responsible for information who became the government's most prominent propagandist, was dismissed under an evident cloud.

Mr. Botha said that Mr. Nel had been offered alternative posts but had not decided on any of them yet since he was "busy playing I love you, I love you not."

The sarcasm seemed to be a clear indication of Mr. Botha's disregard for Mr. Nel who, after taking over the information portfolio in late 1983, had failed to promote a favorable image of the nation's white rulers, either to the outside world or to a restive black majority.

Mr. Nel is head of the government's propaganda arm, the Bureau for Information.

The cabinet reshuffle was the first for several years. While there was no immediate political response to it from black protest movements, activists said privately that the moves seemed irrelevant to the concerns of anti-apartheid organizations.

Some Western analysts, moreover, argued that the influence of the military on the cabinet decision-making remained as strong as in the past.

Under the nation's two successive emergency decrees, in 1985 and 1986, Mr. Le Grange has been responsible for police actions to curb violent protests in the segregated, black townships.

Since September 1984, more than 2,000 people, most of them black, have died in protests and other violence, and an estimated 30,000 have been detained in the effort to combat the unrest.

There had been no suggestion, however, that Mr. Le Grange has been personally criticized by white leaders for his handling of the crisis.

He is to be replaced by Adriaan Vlok, until now the deputy minister of both law and order and defense — a portfolio that has given him an oversight into the combined operations of the military and the police in the townships.

Mr. Vlok, unlike Mr. Le Grange, is a white Afrikaner.

See CABBINET, Page 2



Family Reunion for Freed Lebanese Hostage
David P. Jacobson, freed after 17 months of captivity in Lebanon, was embraced by his son Paul on Tuesday at a family reunion in a U.S. military hospital in Wiesbaden, West Germany. Page 2.

From Maine to Maui Most Will Not Vote

By T.R. Reid
Washington Post Service

NEWAHNEZAD CHAPTER. New Mexico — Even before Election Day sun rose Tuesday morning, over the muddy black

soil of the high desert, Alfred Tachewsky was up and about, listening to the announcers on local radio as they translated the local 1986 ballot into Navajo.

With his choices in mind, Mr. Tachewsky embarked in his old truck on a bumpy 40-minute journey down the dirt road to the tiny community center in Winslow, New Mexico, where he cast his vote for the people who will govern his county, state and nation.

Then he headed back up the road for another half-hour to the Navajo chapter house here to cast his vote in the tribal elections.

Roughly 75 million other Americans from Maine to Maui were to join Mr. Tachewsky on Tuesday as they cast their ballots.

According to the New York-based research institution, Freedom House, roughly one-third of the world's population ever gets the chance to vote in genuinely free elections. Another third or so can cast "ballots" in sham elections, and a third never get to cast a vote

at all for the people who govern them.

For most Americans, going to the polls is a considerably less arduous experience than it is for the residents of the Navajo reservation here in northwestern New Mexico.

In today's urbanized America, most voters live a few minutes' walk from a polling place.

But the experts predicted that only two out of five Americans of voting age would take the time to exercise their right Tuesday.

Estimates gathered by Curtis Glass, of the Washington-based Committee for the Study of the American Electorate, indicated that turnout would be about 40 percent. This is a small reduction from the 41.1 percent turnout in 1982, the last non-presidential election year.

While this rate of voting would be on par with other recent off-year elections in the United States, it is significantly lower than the voting rates in most other democracies. In most Western European countries, for example, turnout usually runs above 75 percent of the registered voter pool.

Some scholars say the low turnout reflects a general disgust with politics and politicians. Others suggest that failure to vote is chiefly a sign of contentment in the land;



Governor Mario M. Cuomo, left, sits at a New York school during campaigning before elections on Tuesday.

that is, that people would vote if the geographic area served by a single polling place. Most city and suburban precincts, which is to say most of the precincts in the United States, are fairly small. City dwellers rarely have to travel more than a few blocks to the polling place; suburban homes are generally

Iran Says It Expelled Reagan's Secret Envoy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NICOSIA — Iran said Tuesday that it had arrested and expelled Robert C. McFarlane, a special envoy sent by President Ronald Reagan in an apparent effort to gain Iran's backing in negotiations to free foreign hostages in Lebanon.

The official Iranian news agency, quoting Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Iranian parliament, said that Mr. Reagan's former national security adviser had arrived in Iran with four companions aboard a plane from Europe bearing spare parts for Iranian aircraft. The agency did not specify when the reported expulsion took place.

The dispatch followed published reports Monday in the Middle East that the release of an American hostage, David P. Jacobson, on Sunday was a result of negotiations between the United States and Iran.

In Washington, a spokesman for Mr. McFarlane declined to comment on the report. The White House also refused to comment.

The Washington Post, in Tuesday's issue, quoted Mr. McFarlane as saying, "I am categorically denying he was in Tehran 'last month.'"

Agence France-Press, quoting the Iranian news agency's account of Mr. Rafsanjani's remarks, said



Robert C. McFarlane

that Mr. Reagan sent Mr. McFarlane to Iran recently with a message for Iranian officials calling for improvement in U.S.-Iranian relations.

The AFP report quoted Mr. Rafsanjani as saying, "One of two aircraft, that was transporting weapons from a European country asked authorization to land."

"The persons whose names were communicated to us as crew mem-

bers to obtain entry permission numbered five and they had Irish names. When the aircraft landed we were told about the gentlemen who had left the aircraft said they were Americans and had a message from Mr. Reagan for the Iranian authorities."

Mr. McFarlane and his companions, Mr. Rafsanjani said, were held for three and a half hours while Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was asked his opinion.

The ayatollah said, "they must not be received and the message must not be accepted."

Mr. Rafsanjani said, "The gift for each of us was a Colt. Concerning the message they said they would transmit it to us at a meeting with the authorities."

"We told them that we had much more sophisticated weapons than those Colts and which were ours and were in the United States," he said in an apparent reference to U.S. weapons that were purchased by Iran before the 1979 revolution and which have been sold to the

"We want our weapons," Mr. Rafsanjani said. See MACFARLANE, Page 2

Helsinki Act Signers Open Full Session

By James Markham
New York Times Service

VIENNA — Foreign ministers from most of the 35 signatory nations of the Helsinki Final Act, which in 1975 effectively ratified the postwar boundaries of Europe and mandated respect for human rights, began their third full confer-

A UNESCO aide says Moscow has prevented his family from joining him. Page 6.

ence Tuesday to review and strengthen the document.

The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe embraces all the European nations except Albania, as well as the United States and Canada.

The meeting opened amid expectations that U.S. and Soviet delegates would use it as a backdrop to clarify and possibly advance what was accomplished at the superpower meeting last month in Reykjavik.

The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, who is scheduled to arrive early Wednesday, is to meet with his bilateral meeting with his Soviet counterpart, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, in the afternoon at the U.S. Embassy.

When Mr. Shevardnadze climbed the stairs of the pillared Neue Burg complex Tuesday morning and entered the Festsaal, he was trailed by Yuri F. Orlov, the Soviet dissident who was released and flown to the United States last month.

Mr. Orlov was a guest of the American delegation, which is seeking through his presence to underscore its view that the question of human rights must be at the center of the Vienna deliberations.

One of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act calls for periodic review conferences, which previous years have been held in Belgrade and Madrid.

The three-year Madrid conference, which ended in 1983, mandated a series of other smaller gatherings, including a forum in Stockholm in September in which delegates agreed on measures to limit the chances of a surprise attack in Europe.

The successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference lent a hopeful note to what is called "the Helsinki process." A vague but evocative

concept that has considerable importance for West Germany, Europe's neutral nations and a number of East European states, has become negotiations outside the framework of the Warsaw Pact.

But Stockholm's so-called "confidence-building measures," which include the right of the Helsinki signatories to stage surprise inspections of military maneuvers, have put the East Atlantic Treaty Organization in a quandary.

Under a French proposal first aired in 1978, the confidence-building measures would be limited to the

Shultz's Aim Is Early Pact On Missiles

By David B. Ottaway
and Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who is to meet with the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, in Vienna on Tuesday, is taking his top arms-control experts in hope of reaching an early agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe and Asia, according to administration sources.

"The Americans contend that the key to the meeting is finding out whether the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, is serious about talking an accord on this issue to a broader agreement involving strategic nuclear weapons and space-based defense systems according to these sources."

Since the meeting in Reykjavik on Oct. 11 and 12, Mr. Gorbachev has repeatedly said his proposals were all part of one package.

Administration officials have said the U.S. priority, as it was before the Reykjavik meeting, remains reaching a framework for an agreement on intermediate-range nuclear forces and the start of negotiations on nuclear testing.

The Russians are expected to use the Vienna meeting to clarify their own position on what they regard as permissible testing in space under the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, the issue that broke up the meeting in Reykjavik.

The U.S. side is determined to avoid any detailed discussion of definitions of what is allowable under the ABM Treaty, according to an administration source.

The administration is sending with Mr. Shultz the entire text of U.S. arms-control experts who conducted the marathon talks with the Russians in Reykjavik through the night of Oct. 11.

Moscow is known to be sending its chief Geneva negotiator, Viktor P. Karlov. It is unclear whether Marshal Sergei F. Zhukov, the Soviet chief of staff and the man who led the Soviet arms-control team at Reykjavik, will attend.

■ Talks on Space Weapons
U.S. and Soviet negotiators held nearly three hours of talks on space weapons in Geneva on Tuesday. Reuters reported from Geneva.

The sixth round of the Geneva talks on long-range nuclear missiles, medium-range missiles and space weapons is expected to be adjourned soon, probably next week. The talks began in March 1985.



Radai Alfonsin

Argentina Leads in Move to Improve Soviet-Latin American Relationships

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — The people of Argentina were told in mid-October to a sight they had never seen before: an Argentine president in a suit and tie, shaking hands with a Soviet official.

They also heard confirmation of another precedent-setting event planned for next year: Mikhail S. Gorbachev expects to visit Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Cuba and possibly other Latin American countries, the first time a Soviet leader will have set foot on the South American continent.

These diplomatic moves represent a new stage in relations between the Communist superpower and some of the Southern Hemisphere's major nations, according to government officials, diplomats and academicians here.

For Latin America as well as the Soviet Union, the upgrading of contacts to the highest level offers the promise of expanded trade.

But in addition to the economic motives, officials on both sides appear to share a political interest in placing relations on a more stable and steady basis in a region where local Communist parties have sometimes operated clandestinely and disruptively.

Argentine officials have been careful to make clear that their last-

est overtures toward the East do not signify growing neutrality or any blurring of government ideology, but rather an assertion of Argentina's autonomy within the country's stated position as a member of the group of nonaligned nations.

In the past quarter-century, Moscow has quietly extended its presence in Latin America, increasing from five to 16 the number of countries with which it has diplomatic relations.

Local political analysts expect Soviet interest in the region to grow as Moscow's commercial investments widen from fishing fleets to planned development projects and

between the Communist superpower and some of the Southern Hemisphere's major nations, according to government officials, diplomats and academicians here.

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Japan's Gangsters on Parade

Airbus Incident Casts Bizarre Light Over Underworld

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — A mid-air explosion that crippled a jetliner bound for Japan a week ago has provided Japanese with an unexpected insight into the often deadly, sometimes slapstick world of their organized criminals, the yakuza.

As a direct result of the airplane mishap, newspapers have been filled for days with rich tales of foreign arms deals and weapons smuggling, of gang feuds and suicide attempts.

Japanese have long been ambivalent about their yakuza. On one side are the people who say these men are nothing more than thugs, with their swaggering and body tattoos and, occasionally, missing little finger.

Then again, as demonstrated by the blast aboard the TWA Flight 60, there is a gang that couldn't show straight quality to these criminals that many Japanese find almost endearing.

There was a sudden loud bang as the jetliner, bound for Japan, on Oct. 26 after a flight from Bangkok by way of Manila. The airplane, a TWA 747, was then on its way to Tokyo, carrying 247 people aboard. But the pilot prevailed, despite a ruptured rear pressure bulkhead and a hole in the cabin floor, and made a successful emergency landing at the Osaka airport.

At first, investigators focused on possible mechanical defects. Then they talked of some sort of explosion. Now they are fairly convinced that it was a gangster from the main yakuza clan, the Yamaguchi-gumi, who exploded the plane.

According to the police, he had taken an American-made "cassette" hand grenade into a lavatory compartment, where it exploded in the waste chute.

Why was not clear. The Osaka police, true to form, said they preferred not to discuss such matters with outsiders. But some investigators speculate

that the plane was a target of a gangster from the main yakuza clan, the Yamaguchi-gumi, who exploded the plane.

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that the plane was a target of a gangster from the main yakuza clan, the Yamaguchi-gumi, who exploded the plane.



Members of the Yamaguchi-gumi, Japan's largest gangster organization, in January 1985 as they prayed upon greeting a van carrying the body of their boss, Masahisa Takenaka. The 51-year-old leader and two guards were killed by rival gang members.

Jacobsen Reunited With His 3 Children

WIESBADEN, West Germany — David P. Jacobsen, free after 17 months of captivity in Lebanon, hugged his three children Tuesday and thanked them for helping to win his release.

Mr. Jacobsen, 55, who was the director of the American University Hospital in Beirut, had an emotional reunion with his sons Eric, 30, and Paul, 28, and his daughter Diane, 25, at the U.S. military hospital in Wiesbaden, where he is undergoing medical examinations.

Then they moved onto the hospital balcony for a 20-minute picture-taking session and Mr. Jacobsen, his voice choked with emotion, said simply: "My family."

After praying that the 20 other foreigners still missing in Lebanon would be released soon, he told reporters: "Stay around here, because I hope to God that they will be standing here in this spot very soon."

Mr. Jacobsen was freed Sunday by Islamic Jihad, a Shiite Muslim group, and flown to Wiesbaden via Cyprus. His children arrived Tuesday from Los Angeles.

He then referred to two other American hostages, Terry A. Anderson, the chief Middle East correspondent for The Associated Press, and Thomas M. Sutherland, acting dean of agriculture at the university. They are believed to be held by Islamic Jihad.

"The last I saw of Terry Anderson and Tom Sutherland, they were very well and they had a good feeling that I was coming out," Mr. Jacobsen said. "Please don't ask me more than that."

He went on: "I always had faith in God. But it was especially so when I was sitting on that floor like a rabbit."

Mr. Jacobsen added, with a grin that was not on his prayers had been answered, since his favorite basketball team had been beaten.

"That sounds strange from someone who's been looking a death for a long time, but these are the memories which kept me going," he said.

McFARLANE: Iran Reports Envoy's Expulsion

(Continued from Page 1)

Rafsanjani continued: "Why do you bring us this? We do not accept your gifts and we are not accepting any message."

Asked about a possible role by Syria or Iran in the release of hostages, Terry Waite, the Anglican

Church's emissary, said, "I don't want to comment on the political dynamics." Mr. Waite, the envoy of the Most Reverend Robert Runcie, the archbishop of Canterbury, who has worked to gain freedom of hostages held in Lebanon, spoke at a news conference in Wiesbaden.

Mr. Waite said that he expected to hear within 24 hours from his contacts whether he will be returning to Beirut to negotiate the release of more Western hostages. He said there were "reasonably strong suggestions" that the next two hostages to be released are Terry A. Anderson, the chief Middle East correspondent of The Associated Press, and Thomas M. Sutherland, an American educator.

Three other Americans are missing in Beirut and Islamic militants claim to have killed a fourth.

Eight French nationals are known to have been abducted in Lebanon.

The Iranian report from Tehran was based on a speech Mr. Rafsanjani gave at a ceremony marking the anniversary of the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in 1979 by militant students.

The agency said: "In response to foreign officials' requests for Iranian mediation to secure the release of the French and American hostages being held by Lebanese political groups, the speaker listed Iran's conditions as follows:

"The Washington and Paris governments should guarantee the return of Iranian assets, recognize the Islamic Republic of Iran, and cease all military and political pressure against Iran in the release of hostages and the return of Iranian assets."

Mr. Shevardnadze drew considerable attention by paying a visit to President Kurt Waldheim of Austria, who has been isolated from international contacts since he was elected in June. Mr. Waldheim has been dogged by persistent questions about his war record since the election campaign.



THREAT TO PINOCHET — Roberto Torres of the Mamm Rodriguez Patriotic Front vowing in Stockholm that the leftist group would try again to kill President Augusto Pinochet of Chile. An attack on Sept. 7 failed.

Mr. Torres said that he expected to hear within 24 hours from his contacts whether he will be returning to Beirut to negotiate the release of more Western hostages. He said there were "reasonably strong suggestions" that the next two hostages to be released are Terry A. Anderson, the chief Middle East correspondent of The Associated Press, and Thomas M. Sutherland, an American educator.

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Reasons for Mystery Are Cited by Shamir

NEW YORK TIMES Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir declared Tuesday that Israel "has no reasons" for not saying anything publicly about the fate of a missing Israeli nuclear technician who sold the purported secrets of Israel's atomic arsenal to a British newspaper.

Mr. Shamir was asked why the government had not responded to the flood of news articles suggesting that Mordechai Vanunu was abducted by Mossad, the secret service, and brought back to Israel to sell secrets of Israel's most sensitive secrets for personal profit.

While the foreign press in Israel is very interested in the case, within Israel neither the media nor the politicians are particularly concerned about what happened to Mr. Vanunu or about his legal rights, considering the fact that he sold secrets of Israel's most sensitive secrets for personal profit.

He replied: "It has its reasons." The prime minister added that "the Israeli government will say what she thinks is correct and will fulfill all obligations toward her citizens."

While Mr. Shamir's remarks did not constitute a confirmation or a denial that Mr. Vanunu was in Israel, they marked the first time that a senior Israeli official has commented publicly on the mystery.

Mr. Vanunu, 31, worked for 10

years at the top-secret nuclear reactor facility in Dimona. He was laid off last spring during a budget cut, and he was subsequently hired by a company that employed him as a technician, and left Israel with film and other documents related to the Dimona complex. He sold this material to the Sunday Times.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Conservatives Regain U.K. Poll Lead

LONDON (Reuters) — The Conservative Party of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, bidding for a third term in power in elections expected next year, came out ahead in an opinion poll Tuesday for the first time in nearly two years.

The Harris poll showed that if the election were held on Wednesday 9 percent of voters would be likely to vote Conservative, compared with 10 percent for Labor and 21 percent for the Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance.

It was the party's best showing in the polls since January 1985. In a similar poll last month the figures were 39 percent for Labor, 36 percent for the Conservatives and 21 percent for the alliance.

Israeli Leftists, PLO Members to Meet

AMMAN, Jordan (Reuters) — A 31-member Palestinian delegation, including senior members of the Palestine Liberation Organization, will attend a meeting in Romania this week with Israeli leftists, a PLO spokesman said Tuesday.

Asked what the PLO expected from the two-day meeting in Bucharest, the spokesman said, "We will prove to the world that it is Israel and not the Arabs who do not want peace."

The Arab side said that Israelis attending the meeting will be breaking a law banning contact between Israelis and "terrorist organizations." On Monday, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir urged Romania to help Israel break through the PLO's law. Romania is the only Soviet bloc nation that did not sever relations with Israel during the 1967 Middle East war.

Beirut Battle Said to Kill at Least 17

BEIRUT (Reuters) — At least 17 people were killed and 60 were wounded Tuesday as Palestinian guerrillas and Amal militiamen fought a battle in the southern suburbs of Beirut, according to reports from the police and Palestinian sources.

The fighting was the heaviest between Palestinians and Shiite Muslims in Beirut in six months, a police source said.

The police said all roads leading to the camp had been closed. Palestinian sources said that at least 12 people were killed and 12 people were wounded. Most of the wounded were women, had been wounded when two shells landed inside the camp. The police said 10 persons had been killed and 50 had been wounded when mortar rounds hit Shiite residential areas around the camp.

Budget Cuts Misapplied, Shultz Says

WASHINGTON (LAT) — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has accused Congress of crippling U.S. programs to combat narcotics traffic and terrorism through budget cuts in his department's budget.

In a speech Monday to a Philadelphia civic group, he denounced congressional spending cuts on a bipartisan basis. "The United States is drifting from a position of leadership in the world toward a weakened global position," Mr. Shultz said. "It could at least understand if it were a purposeful policy, but we're deluding ourselves that we can conduct an effective foreign policy without money."

He said that in providing adequate funds for law enforcement and public education in its anti-narcotics legislation, Congress undercut its effort by killing programs intended to help Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru combat narcotics economies away from the drug trade. He also said programs to deter terrorism will be undermined by staff cuts at U.S. embassies and consulates.

Seoul Dissident Convicted of Sedition

SEOUL (AP) — The Reverend Moon Ki Hwan has been convicted of sedition and insubordination against government officials and was sentenced Tuesday to three years in prison, court officials said.

The 67-year-old Presbyterian minister, a leading dissident, was arrested in May and accused of organizing anti-government and anti-U.S. demonstrations. They included a riotous protest in the west coast city of Incheon during a rally called by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

Mr. Moon heads the United Masses Movement for Democracy and Unification, which opposes the government of President Chun Doo Hwan. The minister, who attended Princeton University in the United States, has been in and out of prison for more than a decade in a campaign against what he terms the dictatorial rule of successive South Korean governments.

For the Record

Thirteen Soviet immigrants, most of them elderly, said Tuesday in Washington that they would return to their homeland. Several who spoke out said they were homesick. "We don't want to live here," one remarked. (UPI)

A U.S. appeals court in San Francisco upheld the conviction of Huey Newton, a former Black Panther leader, on the charge of being a felon in possession of a pistol. He was sentenced to two years but has been free on bail during appeal. (AP)

Leaders of Communist parties of the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Mongolia and Vietnam will meet in Moscow in a few days, the leader of the Romanian party, Nicolae Ceausescu, said in Bucharest. (Reuters)

YAKUZA: Airbus Incident Lends Bizarre Touch to Japan's Underworld

(Continued from Page 1)

freely with Japanese news-gatherers, and two theories emerged.

Theory No. 1 was that the yakuza had bought the hand grenade for use against the Japanese government, becoming the weapons of Yamaguchi-gumi enemies, notably the chief rival clan, the Ichikawa.

A gang war has grown noticeably nasty since the Yamaguchi-gumi's leader was gunned down twice by his mistress's apartment in January 1985. The last 21 months have been punctuated with shootouts and bombings that have left at least 36 yakuza dead.

Guns are tightly controlled in Japan. Gangsters travel abroad for their weapons, and the Philippines is a prime source, the police say. Besides, Japanese gangsters are fixtures in Manila for other reasons. They can be found at sex-oriented establishments, recruiting young women to work as bar girls and prostitutes in Tokyo.

In the first nine months of this year, the police arrested 1,225 yakuza handbags, many of them said to have come from the Philippines. There were even newspaper accounts this week that some of the weapons had been stolen from a storehouse at Manila's Makamaland Palace in the first months of President Ferdinand E. Marcos' flight from the country in February.

In recent months, investigators told the Japanese press, grenades have become the weapons of choice for Yamaguchi-gumi enemies, notably the chief rival clan, the Ichikawa.

Moreover, Japanese smugglers were said to prefer that Air Flight 601. It is one of only two direct flights each week between Manila and Osaka, which is the base for many yakuza groups. And it arrives at 8 P.M., one of the busiest times of day at the Osaka airport.

Virtually all the weapons and 90 percent of the illicit drugs seized this year at Osaka customs stations were reported to have come in on Flight 601.

So Theory No. 1 was that the yakuza about the plane, described as a frequent traveler to Manila, had tried to smuggle in the hand grenade. But then he worried he might be caught, and tried to get rid of it. For some reason, the trash chute in one of the airplane's toilets stuck as good hiding place.

Theory No. 2 was that the man from Yamaguchi-gumi had tried to commit suicide to leave his family with substantial insurance money. Newspapers quoted the police as

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AMERICAN TOPICS



A BATTLE REMEMBERED — Draped in a British flag, the coffin of an unknown royalist soldier who was killed at the Battle of Germantown, Pennsylvania, in October 1777 in the U.S. Revolutionary War was buried with full military honors in Germany. The remains of the soldier were found by workers rebuilding a local post office.

California Concerned

About Cougar Attacks

California's population keeps growing and so does the number of mountain lions, also known as cougars, up from an estimated 2,000 in 1971 when the state legislature banned killing them to 5,000 today. Also up are mountain lion attacks on people.

Two children were severely maimed this year in Orange County alone. That compares with one study that found records of 66 cougar attacks on humans in the entire Western Hemisphere since 1750, of which 23 were fatal. The Los Angeles Times says that with both human and mountain lion populations greatly increased, their previous separate domains now overlap and human encounters with the usually elusive cougars are much more likely.

Gary Bogie, a museum curator who has raised mountain lions from cubs and studied their behavior, says that the reasons for the recent attacks probably are complicated and will require much study.

Meanwhile, pressure is increasing to lift the ban on cougar hunting. At Teacher of the California Fish and Game Commission said it is likely that the commission will vote soon to allow the controlled hunting of mountain lions.

Short Takes

New York City's black, Hispanic and Oriental minorities now constitute a 54-percent majority of the city's residents, compared with 48 percent in the 1980 census, according to an analysis of new census data by John D. Kasarda, head of the sociology department at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Mr. Kasarda warned that his analysis should be treated with caution because it was based on a sampling of only 2,000 households. But Rosemary Scanlon, chief economist of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey said that the analysis "is probably right."

Shawn Scales, widow of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, was paid \$200,000 in 1985 for three semesters of teaching Egyptian culture at the University of South Carolina. Mrs. Scales, 52, decided not to continue this fall because of controversy over her salary. She is teaching at Radford University in Virginia for \$75,000 a semester. The average U.S. university professor earns about \$40,000 a year, according to the Carnegie Foundation.

Small breweries are on the increase. At Teacher of the United States and Canada, according to the Institute for Fermentation and Brewing Studies in Boulder, Colorado, there are in operation with beer, the breweries tend

to put out a heavier, richer brew than the relatively bland products of the big breweries. Thus far their total production is about a million barrels a year. In comparison, Anheuser-Busch, makers of the popular Budweiser, Busch and Michelob brands, brewed more than 60 million barrels last year.

Daylight saving time does not sit well with Lincoln Dexter Burnham, a Dumbarton, New Hampshire farmer, who says: "You want to get up earlier? All you have to do is to do it." He adds: "I call it daylight misanthropy, and that's all it is. You make him out of your clock and focus out of your people." Mr. Burnham, 78, said of himself: "I wanted to work on what I called mosquito time. When the mosquitoes came, it was time to quit."

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—ARTHUR HUGHES

Creationists Step Up Effort to Control U.S. Schools

By Fred M. Hechinger

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Fundamentalist Christians fighting for control of what public schools in the United States teach are turning both to the ballot box and the courts. By their leaders' estimate, twice as many "Christian candidates" were running for local, state and national offices in Tuesday's elections than in 1984.

Gary Jarvin, a conservative lobbying group, told Education Week, a journal for educators: "It is arrogant and naive for us to assume that we can have control of the national government if we don't have control of school boards."

A fund-raising letter, over the signature of Forrest Tappin, executive director of Christian Education Association International, says that when supporters of fundamentalist Christianity vote control of school boards, "this would allow us to determine all local policy, including the selection of textbooks, teaching programs, superintendents and principals."

Robert L. Simonds, president of the National Association of Christian Educators, told Education Week: "Wherever controls public education and the mind of the learning atmosphere will control public opinion and this nation."

In the courts, too, the battle is being waged with new fervor. The issues of the 1925 Scopes trial in Dayton, Tennessee, seem inconsequential compared with the current proliferation of trials in which fundamentalists challenge the public schools.

That ruling, however, did not put an end to the creationists' war against the theory of evolution. It merely changed their strategy. In the latest case, which will be argued in the Supreme Court's current term, Louisiana's education authorities, joined by representatives of the scientific, religious and edu-

cational communities, will be pitted against the state's attorney general, supported by fundamentalist, orthodox and evangelical groups.

The latter will try to get the court to uphold the constitutionality of Louisiana's Creationism Act of 1981, which requires schools to give equal time to what it calls "creation science" and "evolution science."

The most recent ruling was by Judge Thomas Gray Hall of federal district court in Greenville, Tennessee. At issue was the charge by a group of fundamentalist parents that their children's rights had been violated when they were suspended from school for refusing to read assigned textbooks which, the parents held, subjected them to godless influences.

Judge Hall, who in 1983 had dismissed a similar suit, this time upheld the parents' right to have the children leave their classes when offending books are used. The books at issue are part of a first through eighth grade reading series published by Holt, Rinehart & Winston, but it would be difficult to find textbooks that would not offend the parents. An even broader attack on the content of textbooks is now under way in Alabama.

The question about the definition of religious freedom in the context of public education is not new. In the last century, many

U.S. High Court Declines To Rule in School Cases

By Stuart Taylor Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has declined to resolve an apparent conflict among U.S. appellate courts on how to deal with efforts by school boards to dismantle court-ordered desegregation plans, which could be the most important desegregation issue of the next decade.

To the surprise of some legal experts, the court declined Monday to review both a ruling that allowed district courts to order school boards to desegregate, and that of the Supreme Court's current term, Louisiana's education authorities, joined by representatives of the scientific, religious and edu-

term had achieved "unitary" status, or desegregation, by successfully using busing to end segregation.

It held that this finding freed the school board to end busing and assign students to the schools nearest their homes, as long as its purpose was not racial discrimination. It said the plan had the legitimate purpose of producing enough schools with a majority of white students to end "white flight," which the courts found had been caused by busing.

"This is a case of enormous and sweeping impact," lawyers for black parents said in their Supreme Court appeal, *Norfolk v. Board of Education*, No. 85-1962. "The rule of law announced by the courts below would — if followed generally — permit a very general segregation of the public schools of the South."

The Reagan administration has applauded the Norfolk plan, adopted in 1983 and put into effect when schools opened on Sept. 2, as a model for other communities seeking to end court-ordered busing.

The Supreme Court cleared the way in June for the Norfolk plan to go into effect by refusing a request by black parents for an interim order to continue the 1971 busing plan while their appeal was pending.

The 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals issued a decision in June in the Oklahoma case that conflicted with at least part of the 4th Circuit's reasoning in the Norfolk case. The 10th Circuit held that a school district seeking to dismantle a court-ordered busing plan must meet a heavy burden of justification, regardless of its status as a "unitary" system.

Some civil rights lawyers privately indicated concern that, by declining to prevent Norfolk from dismantling its court-ordered busing plan, the court might have given encouragement to other cities considering similar steps.

Reed E. Lee, a Washington lawyer who was solicitor general of the United States from 1981 to 1985, and who represented the Oklahoma City school board in one case, said that "in my opinion this is the most important unresolved issue in the school desegregation area."

Mr. Lee, while expressing surprise at the court's action, noted that "many times the court feels more comfortable waiting for a time before it takes the real blockbuster issues."

The Norfolk plan, in ending busing, assigned roughly 40 percent of black students from kindergarten through sixth grade to 10 virtually all-black schools and virtually all-black public housing centers.

The 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld this plan on appeal in a 1979 ruling by a U.S. district judge that the school system had achieved "unitary" status, or desegregation, by successfully using busing to end segregation.



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Ex-Aide Asked White House to Help His Client Secure Military Contract

By Josh Baraband

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Lyn Norfziger, a former top political aide to President Ronald Reagan, interviewed at the White House in behalf of a New York military contractor four months after leaving his administration post, according to government documents.

Mr. Norfziger and his partner, Mark A. Bragg, were paid later for their work on behalf of the contractor, Westech Corp. in Westchester, N.Y., when the company went public in September 1983, the stock price rose at least a year, according to the documents.

But it is not known how much the firm realized when they eventually sold it.

Federal ethics laws prohibit former high-ranking administration officials from lobbying their old employers for at least a year after leaving office. Mr. Norfziger resigned from his White House post as Mr. Reagan's press assistant for political affairs on Jan. 22, 1982, to set up a consulting business.

In late May of that year, Mr. Norfziger sent a letter to the deputy White House counsel, James E. Brinkley, and asked for help in securing the army's approval of a \$31-million contract with Westech to produce 6-hour power engines



Lyn Norfziger

He and Mr. Bragg said they did not know who might have drafted the letter if Mr. Norfziger did not write it.

Although Mr. Norfziger acknowledged discussing the contract with other government officials, he said he did not "recall talking to anybody at the White House about it."

Asked if he had a copy of the letter and other correspondence on Westech in his files, he said: "My secretary can't find my 1982 letters file."

Tom Roswell, a White House spokesman, said he had no comment on the matter because it was under investigation by state and federal authorities.

Officials have said they are looking into how Westech, which formerly was known as Weibull Electronic Die Corp., obtained hundreds of millions of dollars in military contracts and why it paid large fees to several politically connected law firms and consultants.

But he said he had no recollection of the letter. Mr. Norfziger suffered a mild stroke on May 4, 1982. He said Monday that while he was recuperating, he frequently signed letters that were prepared for him by his staff.

Analysts Criticize 'Contras' For Switch in Battle Tactics

Los Angeles Times Service

TEGUICIGALPA, Honduras — Nicaraguan rebels cast aside their guerrilla tactics to fight a bloody conventional battle with Sandinista troops in Honduran territory last week, and it may have been a mistake for the rebels, according to military sources.

In retrospect, the military sources said, the Contras seriously erred by engaging in such a battle. "They found themselves involved in what was conventional warfare, where they were fighting to gain and maintain territory," one source said, "and that obviously is not their purpose. They are not armed, equipped or trained to fight a conventional-type battle."

The sources said the battle ended last Thursday after the rebels pulled out. They said Sandinista forces of perhaps 100 men each had remained in the Subito and La Sube areas of Honduras.

The fighting was the heaviest in Honduran territory since March, when Sandinista troops attacked Contra camps about 100 miles (160 km) east of Tegucigalpa.

transport helicopters and heavy artillery. The U.S. Congress recently authorized \$100 million in military aid to the rebels, but there was no sign that any of that assistance has reached the rebel forces in Honduras.

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OPINION

Metamorphosis of Morals
Is Needed to Fight AIDS

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — When Dr. Everett Koop, who is the surgeon general of the United States, issues a report on sex education, taking the position normally associated with the permissivists, one draws back from the conventional position and reflects: Is there something "sex education"?

It pays to remember that Dr. Koop is not merely an M.D. He is very much the moralist. Before he became the surgeon general, he teamed up with the Reverend Francis Schaeffer, the late theologian, and produced a six-hour documentary on the subject of abortion, which in Dr. Koop's judgment is out-and-out murder. He is a practicing Christian and an evangelist, and now he comes out for "sex education of the kind generally opposed by moralists like himself."

The 34-page report issued by the surgeon general's office is the first that addresses directly the problem of AIDS, or Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. It begins by telling us something every newspaper reader knows, namely that the disease continues to spread, and that the figures are very discouraging. Fifteen thousand people are dead of the disease already, and 12 times that number will be dead of it within five years.

Dr. Koop did not need to tell any informed person how to slow the spread of the disease. That's easy. Don't use a needle for drugs, and don't have sex except with uncontaminated people. But the trouble with advice that simple, Dr. Koop is saying now, is that we are not talking about counsel of suggestion, but about how the world works.

On the matter of intravenous infection, protection is as simple as using a needle that isn't infected, and that isn't all that difficult to do: provide the needle-user breaks out of the hypodermic alibi of needle-sharing, and insist on using a hygienic vehicle for his poison.

As the matter of sex, "the best protection against infection right now, barring abstinence," writes Dr. Koop, "is use of a condom." So therefore? Teach children to use condoms.

We got that right? No. Teach children NOT to have sex. Dr. Koop the moralist would say; but then teach them that should they fall into the temptation of doing so, they should use a condom.

What Dr. Koop opposes is "abstinence" on the subject. "This disease must end. We can no longer afford to sidestep frank, open discussion about sexual practices — homosexual and heterosexual. Education about AIDS should start at an early age so that children can grow up knowing the behaviors to avoid to protect themselves from the AIDS virus."

One great sex advice with residual reservations. We know there seems to be a negative correlation between sex education and pregnancies. The great Scandinavian expert, which is now over



Iron Curtain Nearly Shuts Out the Mets

By Gene Sosin

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y. — If the Kremlin really wants peace, why doesn't it broadcast the World Series scores? There I was, a rabid Mets fan in the Soviet Union without any news of the league playoffs and who was going to make it to the Series.

My love affair with baseball goes back to when I was minus two months old, when my mother started taking me, in utero, to Ebbets Field. I grew up suffering through years of Brooklyn Dodgers defeats and triumphs, like Mickey Vernon's dropped third strike in the 1941 Series against the Yankees and Ralph Branca's home run ball thrown to the Giants' Bobby Thomson in the 1951 pennant playoff game. I was ecstatic when dem bums finally became the world champions, in 1955, and fumed when they defected to Los Angeles.

Then the Mets came along and grabbed me with their gypsy style. This year, as usual, I rooted for them and watched them coast to the division title before I left for the Soviet Union.

Imagine my frustration behind the Iron Curtain when I was unable to find out how the team was doing. I had a short-wave radio, but the Voice of America's target audience did not include a baseball fan desperate for the latest scores. Moscow TV's sports coverage, devoted to the city's Dynamo soccer team, wasn't much help either. What to do? After 10 days of scouring the southern part of the Soviet Union, my wife and I arrived in Moscow. Early Monday morning, Oct. 13, I phoned the American Embassy and got a cheery greeting from the duty officer, who said it was a

hand. "Mr. G. told me. But that didn't work too well. All I got was a blast of cold night air from Siberia."

I arranged to call him again for more up-to-date results. There was joy in Moscow: "The Series starts on Saturday," he announced. "It's the Mets and Boston." "W ow."

His summary of the division playoffs was almost as delicious as watching the games live. The Mets won in two extraordinary games, the last one in the 16th. Double wow! The Red Sox had risen from the grave. My wife hoped the KGB guys listening in wouldn't think it was a sinister code instead of two crazy baseball enthusiasts.

Before flying home, I learned that the Red Sox had won the first two games at Shea Stadium. As we flew over Iceland to New York on Thursday, Oct. 23, the issue of the International Herald Tribune I grabbed only mentioned the "Green Monster" wall in Fenway Park because the game ended too late for the paper's deadline.

When we finally landed at JFK, I hurried out of the plane and couldn't wait to ask the baggage-handlers. "How's the Series?"

"All tied up," I was told. Wow! I see the end of the Series.

The moral of the story? Maybe if Davey Johnson, Mets manager, had gone to Reykjavik, we could have traded star wars for instant replays of sparkling baseball on Moscow TV.

The author, a writer and lecturer on Soviet cultural affairs, contributed this column to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bigotry on U.S. Campuses

I found Norman Lamm's column "From Ivy-Covered Walls, Ethical Illiterates" (Herald Tribune, Oct. 25) to be an insidiously subtle education to dress Ramboism in academic gowns and mortarboards and march it off on a new Crusade to the Middle East. The biggest selectivity of the ethics and morality one can assume Mr. Lamm would like to see preached on U.S. campuses becomes transparent from the boundaries indicated by his examples:

People can, at least theoretically, look for moral instruction in churches and synagogues. What is taught in a mosque, commonly considered the third member of the "big three" of religious institutions produced by the Mid-East monolith, evidently is not considered by the author to be an acceptable form of ethical behavior.

Furthermore, "Khomeinism" is, apparently, the only negative form of religious extremism which exists today. The fanaticism of Rabbi Meir Kahane and his followers did not, for some reason, come to Mr. Lamm's mind.

As president of Yeshiva, one of America's foremost Jewish universities, it hardly seems prejudicial to assume that

Mr. Lamm is a staunch supporter of Israel. Thus, the insidiousness of his oversight clarifies. Certain aspects of current trends in the United States, in this case, antipathy against Islam (and hence, Arab) and a willingness to exert military muscle (the bombing of Libya), serve Zionist goals perfectly. Providing them with moral and ethical authority is icing on the cake.

JOSEPH GREENMAN, Berlin.

Mr. Lamm's column concerning "ethical illiterates" is a long overdue and worthy summation of our current educational dereliction. U.S. universities have indeed bowed to the unethical fringe of their so-called elite clientele — the neo-day student, bounding about in his "free-everything society."

The United States, because of its denigration of all the qualities Mr. Lamm describes, has become not a society which is free for all, but a "free-for-all" society, which is quite something else.

I am sure many students are struggling with moral values and trying to be what Mr. Lamm describes — spiritual, ethical, moral as well as educated. But university policies are cringing and cowardly when they are unable to "impose" their clientele instruction for the very fabric without which society will surely fall. Universities have a duty to their students, and the student is there to learn everything possible, not just the current fashions. Shape up, universities, students are demanding it.

HARRIET S. DANNENHAUER, London.

Books Can Bridge an Ocean

The Atlantic community is navigating in the rough seas of international politics notwithstanding its lack of clear concepts of destination or shared goals. This situation is unlikely to prevail and is likely to degenerate into precarious fumes management.

This was one impression that could be gathered from a recent stimulating and outspoken colloquium in Aix-en-Provence, France, on relations between the European Community and America.

Whereas it undoubtedly will take some political spadework to the present situation, it is easy to label as unproductive certain initiatives aimed at a better trans-Atlantic forces.

It is, therefore, with dismay that I have learned that the U.S. Embassy in Copenhagen is in the process of closing its popular and well stocked library to the general public under pretext of economic savings. The American ambassador and his staff are, no doubt, against this blow directed against their efforts to inform the Danish political community, which extends way beyond the political elite, and which, because of the special constellation of political parties in Parliament, is in a state of temporarily suspended foreign policy debate.

It strikes me as inconsistent to be working for improved trans-Atlantic ties and simultaneously to be cutting well established, supporting lines of communication to untargeted but influential groups in the European democracies.

Hopefully, the decision to close the American Library in Copenhagen to the general public will be reconsidered.

SIGURD O. NIELSEN, Copenhagen.

The Silence of Ignorance

We were all greatly touched by Barpet Rubin's soul-searching analysis of leftist silence on Afghanistan ("The

Overlooked War: Why the Left Is Mute," Oct. 23). How suddenly "open-minded" he has become! There can be only one answer to Mr. Rubin's despairing question: The "students" who endured his classes 10 years ago are so pitifully illiterate in political science today that they are incapable of making an adult analysis of the situation. In all fairness to Mr. Rubin, however, they did learn how to build shanties.

ROBERT SCHORR, Taipei, Taiwan.

The Deficit at the Vatican

Regarding "Vatican Fears Huge Deficit, Urges Catholics to Offer Aid" (Oct. 25):

How many jet-borne papal visits did the projected \$56 million Vatican deficit say for? How much more useful would \$56 million in food and medical aid have been for any of the Third World countries through which the pope's caravan passed than any number of benedictory kisses and injunctions against birth control? I am one Catholic who is not going to "offer aid" to the Vatican.

JEAN-PAUL BERTHET, Geneva.

A Descent Into Barbarism

The recent election of South Africa from the International Red Cross Organization represents a real disaster. Not only have the forces of South Africa hurt themselves, they have violated the very foundations on which the institution of the Red Cross rests.

The essence of the Red Cross was summarized by its founder, Jean-Henri Dunant, with words which should be written in capital letters all over Africa: *Intra Armis Caritas*, the principle of reciprocal human help between fighting. The vote against this principle marks a descent into barbarism.

WOLFGANG OPPENHEIMER, Aescova, Switzerland.

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UNESCO Aide Says His Family Is Barred From Leaving Soviet

By Julian Nurdy

PARIS — A former Soviet citizen working for a United Nations agency has disclosed that his wife and daughter in Moscow have been prevented from joining him for five years.

Yevgeny V. Soloviev, a scientist on the staff of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris, said this week that his family was not permitted to return to join him in the French capital in August 1981. At that time, he still held Soviet citizenship.

Mr. Soloviev, 46, who joined UNESCO in 1978, said that the Soviet Union withdrew the passports of his wife and daughter at the time they left Paris on their annual vacation.

The move and subsequent pressure on him by Soviet officials to return home prompted him to ask the French government for political asylum in December 1981. He said, France granted his request and he has since remained at UNESCO.

Mr. Soloviev said that no official reason was ever given for the measure against his family. But he noted that the move came after another Soviet employee at UNESCO, Alexei Pleshakov, sought political asylum in May 1981. He said that he and Mr. Pleshakov had been friends before and during their time at the agency.

He said that his case was to be raised this week at a human rights conference in Vienna. The conference is timed to coincide with a meeting of foreign ministers from nations that signed the 1975 Helsinki European Security accords.

Mr. Soloviev, who holds a doctorate in chemistry, said he had never published his case before, believing that a discreet approach would be more likely to succeed and more in keeping with his status as an international civil servant.

In the meantime, his family had applied four times to emigrate without success and planned shortly to make a fifth application, he said.

However, he said that the recent refusal of the Soviet authorities to allow his daughter to marry her French fiancé had prompted him to break his silence. Mr. Soloviev and his daughter were both granted French nationality last year.

Mr. Soloviev said that the fiancé, whom he did not name, visited Moscow in June to arrange to marry his daughter, Natalya, 18. Mr. Soloviev said that they received the authorization to marry on Sept. 23 in Moscow. The Frenchman then returned to Paris.

Early in September, the fiancé applied for a new entry visa to go to the Soviet Union for the wedding. Although he had found the marriage date and also had received an invitation from the French consul in Moscow, the Soviet Consulate in Paris refused him a visa without explanation.

Mr. Soloviev said that a number of appeals had been made on his behalf. For example, French officials told him that President Francois Mitterrand had mentioned his case to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, last year.

The UNESCO staff association also sent five letters to the Soviet national commission on UNESCO affairs at the Soviet Foreign Ministry in Moscow.

Mr. Soloviev said he also had appealed last month to President Ronald Reagan and Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

In his letters to Mr. Reagan and Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Soloviev said that the Soviet action was "a violation of the United Nations' rules regarding its staff members, to which rules the Soviet Union has implicitly agreed by virtue of its membership in these organizations."

"It is also contrary," he wrote, "to the spirit and letter of the Helsinki accords."



Britons Block Missile Launchers

Police removing some of an estimated 100 anti-nuclear protesters who intercepted and delayed a U.S. convoy of cruise missile launchers en route to Greenham Common Air Base. The action was designed to show that the weapons system is vulnerable to terrorist attack. Six persons were arrested.

E.C. Hammond, Cancer Expert, Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dr. E. Cuyler Hammond, 74, the biologist and epidemiologist who did early research showing that cigarette smokers had a high risk of death from lung cancer, heart disease and other causes, died here Monday of cancer of the lymph system.

Dr. Hammond, a native of Baltimore, majored in biology as an undergraduate at Yale and earned a doctor of science degree in epidemiology from Johns Hopkins.

He was director of the statistical research section of the American Cancer Society from 1946 to 1966, when he became vice president for epidemiology and statistics, retiring in 1977. He was also, from 1953 to 1958, a professor of biometry.

In 1952, Dr. Hammond was published a study linking cigarette smoking and the risk of lung cancer. He later did research demon-

strating a link between smoking cigarettes and cancer elsewhere than in the lungs. His research also showed a decreased risk of cancer after people stopped smoking.

Beginning in 1964, he made public a succession of studies of the effects of exposure to asbestos on the health of workers.

Dr. Hammond at one time smoked four packs of cigarettes a day, but he switched to a pipe in 1954 and remained a pipe smoker.

Eddie (Lockjaw) Davis, 65, Jazz Saxophonist
CULVER CITY, California
(AP) — Eddie (Lockjaw) Davis, 65,

a jazz saxophonist who played with Count Basie and for Ella Fitzgerald, died Monday of cancer.

Mr. Davis, a native of New York and self-taught musician, played the tenor sax. He got his start at Clark Monroe's Uptown House in Harlem.

He was a soloist with name bands of the 1940s, playing with Louis Armstrong, Lucky Millinder and Andy Kirk. He joined Count Basie in 1952.

Mr. Davis played in Europe with Basie and also in European tours as part of the Norman Grant troupe with Miss Fitzgerald as well as leading other groups.

103 Die as Military Plane Crashes in Iran

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — An Iranian C-130 military plane crashed near Iran's borders with Pakistan and Afghanistan, killing all 103 on board, Iran's news agency reported.

The plane, which crashed just before it was to have landed at the

crashed Sunday evening into the mountains about six miles (10 kilometers) east of Zahedan, in southern Iran, "because of technical failure." It did not specify the nature of the failure.

The plane, which crashed just before it was to have landed at the

UN Leader, Citing Costs, Won't Renew Contracts For 11 Top Officials

By Elaine Sciolino

NEW YORK TIMES Service
UNITED NATIONS, New York — As part of a cost-cutting reorganization, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has told 11 high-level employees that he will not renew their contracts at the end of the year, according to diplomats and UN officials.

The 11 — five undersecretaries-general and six assistant secretaries-general — received letters Friday informing them of the decision. Other cuts are expected shortly, officials said Monday.

"It is true that some contracts are coming to an end," said the UN spokesman, François Guillaud.

He said the secretary-general had made the cuts on his own initiative to save money and restructure the bureaucracy, and not because of a proposal now before the General Assembly that top-level jobs be reduced by 25 percent.

Mr. Guillaud said the secretary-general was not necessarily eliminating the positions, which would account for 18 percent of the top jobs. Some positions may be left empty, some downgraded and some merged with other positions.

U.S. officials who have pushed hard for change within the UN system took credit for the cutbacks, calling them a first step toward streamlining what they call a bloated and inefficient bureaucracy.

The five undersecretaries-general affected by the cutbacks are: Patricia Ruedas of Spain, head of the Department of Administration and Management; Yasushi Akashi of Japan, head of the Department of Public Information.

Also Shuaib Yahya of Nigeria, head of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs; Mowaffak Alai of Syria and Erik Suy of Belgium, in the UN offices in Vienna and Geneva.

The assistant secretaries-general are: Louis-Pascal Nkomo of Mali, director of the Office of Personnel Services; Vladimir Federov of the Soviet Union, in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs; Alice E. Weil of

the United States, head of the Office of General Services.

Also F.T. Liu of China, in Special Political Affairs; Iqbal Akhund of Pakistan, head of the Center Against Apartheid; and Najmaddin Rishi of Syria, in the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization.

Mr. Akashi is the only one likely to be transferred. Some will retire and others are expected to return to government service.

The 38 undersecretaries-general who are paid \$121,000 a year, and 33 assistant secretaries-general, who are paid \$107,000, are appointed for one- or two-year terms. They have no guarantee their contracts will be renewed.

Irish Leaders Dispute Move By Sinn Fein

Reuters

DUBLIN — The leader of the main Irish opposition party, Charles Haughey, has accused Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald of attacking Sinn Fein, the political wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, as a election ploy.

Mr. Haughey, the Fianna Fail leader, favored in opinion polls to win the next election, said Monday night that Mr. FitzGerald "seems determined to afford 'Sinn Fein' a significance which is not in any way justified by their electoral support and which might conceivably be of some advantage to them."

Sinn Fein decided Sunday to end its boycott of the Dail, the Irish Republic's parliament. The move could have major repercussions because the present coalition government has only a slight majority and an election is due within a year.

After the decision was made, Mr. FitzGerald called on all Irish parties to shun Sinn Fein "when a challenge is put down to the democratic system by people with an Armalite in one hand and a ballot paper in the other."

Mr. Haughey said that Fianna Fail is "in no way intimidated by this decision by Sinn Fein, nor do we intend to give any credence or credibility to this new departure."

Sinn Fein, in ending a boycott that began after Britain granted dominion status in 1922 to Ireland's southern 26 counties, prompted a walkout by about 30 hard-liners. They set up a splinter group, called Republican Sinn Fein.

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well, no it's

Jackson Says Findings By Maputo Seem to Link Pretoria to Machel Death

By Ronald Smothers

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson says there are several indications that South Africa might have caused the plane crash that killed President Samora Machel of Mozambique on Oct. 19.

Mr. Jackson also says there are indications that South Africa defied providing rescue workers and medical aid to survivors.

The rights activist, who attended Mr. Machel's funeral last week, said he based his statements on information given to him by Mozambican officials who went to the site of the crash and talked with survivors and witnesses.

He said that the death of Mr. Machel, an opponent of apartheid, along with what he called stepped-up efforts by South Africa to "economically and militarily destabilize" black-ruled countries in the region, had convinced him that the situation "is very grave."

He said he planned to ask for an immediate meeting with President Ronald Reagan "so that I can brief him on what I have learned about this situation, which is a threat to world peace."

In September, Mr. Jackson met with Mr. Machel and other black leaders. "I believe that the lives of

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe are in real danger and if anything happens to them we have another Lennon in southern Africa."

The first secretary of the South African Embassy in Washington, Shi Blitzer, called Mr. Jackson's statements "amazing" and said it was part of an effort to brand South Africa as guilty before the facts were known.

"People who have nothing to do with politics will have to clear that up," he said, referring to the Pretoria government's request for "neutral parties," possibly the United States, to aid in the investigation of the crash.

Mr. Jackson said that according to Mozambican officials, more than eight hours elapsed between the time of the crash and the time that the South African government informed the Mozambican authorities. Even then, he said, a Mozambican team was given the wrong location of the crash and did not arrive at the site until 24 hours after the plane had gone down.

Mr. Jackson also said officials told him that in his last radio message, the pilot of the Soviet jetliner that was carrying the Machel party arrived at the Maputo airport and the plane was turned on when they were already on.

This indicated, Mr. Jackson said, that the pilot thought he was proceeding his destination when in fact he was not.

"No emergency services were immediately provided to the crash victims and some survivors said that many had died of exposure and bleeding to death," Mr. Jackson said.

"An eyewitness told the authorities that some South African policemen arrived and began searching victims for their papers and money, ignoring their pleas for help."

Mr. Jackson also said that contrary to reports by the South African government that rain and bad weather had apparently forced the plane down, Mozambican investigators found no evidence of uncalculated crash debris, wet clothing and papers when they arrived.

His charges followed those made last week by Mr. Kaunda and Mr. Mugabe as they ended a meeting in Maputo after Mr. Machel's funeral. The two said there was "sufficient circumstantial evidence to blame South Africa directly for the death of President Machel."

Violence in Maputo
Several thousand youths attacked the Malawian Embassy and



Jesse L. Jackson

stormed South Africa's trade mission in Maputo on Tuesday in a protest over the death of Mr. Machel. The Associated Press reported from Maputo.

The police fired warning shots and used tear gas to disperse the crowds.

"Machel's death will be avenged," the rioters wrote on a wall outside the trade mission.

Rioters stormed the Malawian Embassy and destroyed furniture and the Malawian flag, the Mozambican News Agency reported. They wrote on a wall: "Banda is a murderer" referring to President Hastings Kamuzu Banda of Malawi.

Mozambique has accused Malawi, which has diplomatic relations with South Africa, of harboring South Africa-supported guerrillas opposed to Maputo.

Pakistan Called '2 Screwdriver Turns' From Bomb

By Bob Woodward

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan certified last week to Congress that Pakistan "does not possess a nuclear explosive device," although intelligence reports considered reliable inside the administration indicate that Pakistan has made dramatic progress recently toward production of a nuclear weapon.

Presidential certification is required by Congress as a condition of continued U.S. aid to Pakistan, which receives several billion dollars in military and economic assistance.

Pakistan has cooperated with clandestine U.S. aid to Afghan guerrillas fighting the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, and has provided facilities for U.S. intelligence-gathering near the Soviet Union.

According to a classified Defense Intelligence Agency report, Pakistan detonated a high-explosive test between Sept. 18 and 21 as part of its continuing efforts to build an implosion-type nuclear weapon, according to sources.

It was Pakistan's second such test this year, according to the sources, who said the Pakistanis have been conducting the tests for years to perfect a nuclear weapons triggering package.

Intelligence reports also contend that Pakistan has enriched uranium to 93.5 percent at its atomic plant at Kahuta, according to authoritative sources. A 90-percent level is

normally needed to make a bomb. In late 1984 Mr. Reagan told the Pakistani president, General Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq, in a top secret letter, that 5 percent would be the highest acceptable enrichment level.

In Islamabad, senior Pakistani officials denied that Pakistan was developing weapons grade enriched uranium and a triggering mechanism for a nuclear device.

The State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, declined to comment directly on the reports, but he said Tuesday that "we've made very clear to the highest levels of the Pakistani government the serious consequences for our relationship should Pakistan fail to exercise restraint in the nuclear area."

Reuter's reported from Washington.

In July, the White House warned Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Jinnah during a visit here that acquiring a nuclear weapon would result in the end of U.S. economic and military assistance.

Pakistan has denied repeatedly that it is developing nuclear weapons. But a Special National Intelligence Estimate completed earlier this year by U.S. intelligence agencies cited numerous activities totally inconsistent with those assurances, according to sources.

The National Intelligence Estimate concluded that Pakistan would have a small nuclear weapon at an unspecified date.

Mr. Redman said Monday that Mr. Reagan signed the Pakistani certification on Oct. 27. Mr. Red-

India Takes Issue With U.S.

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Indian atomic and seismic officials said Tuesday that U.S. officials may have incorrectly interpreted an earthquake in Pakistan on Sept. 19 as a nuclear test explosion.

"I know there was an earthquake in Pakistan on 19 September," said P.K. Iyengar, a director at the Bhabha Atomic Research Center at Bombay.

Mr. Iyengar said that the earthquake probably had "caused a misunderstanding" about an explosion.

A source in the Atomic Energy Commission, however, said it was possible that Indian scientists had not analyzed the data accurately. The report of the quake or seismic activity was backed by a seismologist here who said that the incident was recorded at New Delhi on that date. The official said the incident originated at longitude 35 degrees north and 72 degrees east.

Two "screwdriver turns" from having a fully assembled bomb.

Despite this evidence, sources said, keeping Pakistan from obtaining a bomb is a low priority on the list of Reagan administration foreign policy goals. One senior official directly involved in monitoring the program said, "This administration wouldn't come down on Pakistan if we found a bomb in Zia's basement."

The reason, the sources said, is Pakistan's willingness to help the Reagan administration by acting as the pipeline for the several millions of dollars in CIA covert assistance that is provided to the Afghanistans.

Another official said Pakistan could assemble a bomb within two weeks. Another source said it could be done in a shorter time and, in practical terms, Pakistan is only

a "front line" against "the brutal

Soviet occupation of Afghanistan." Pakistan also cooperates with U.S. intelligence agencies in high-priority electronic intelligence gathering near the Soviet Union.

On June 21 the Russians themselves issued a strongly worded warning to General Zia urging that Pakistan had subverted the capability to build nuclear weapons which Moscow said it would not tolerate, according to sources.

Within two days, the Reagan administration replied with its own protest, telling Moscow, in effect, to keep "hands off" Pakistan. This effectively made the Reagan administration a protector of the Pakistani program, and two sources said the Pakistanis may have interpreted the administration's remarks as approval.

A senior Reagan administration official disputed this interpretation, however, saying the White House made clear to Prime Minister Jinnah last summer that a single bomb would result in termination of all U.S. aid.

The intelligence report that uranium has been enriched at levels it exceeds 90 percent has alarmed nuclear weapons experts. Leonard S. Spector, a nuclear proliferation expert at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, said Monday that, if true, "it would be the last important step in the Pakistan program."

"It was the one outstanding gap in their program," he said, "and could be a terrible setback to worldwide efforts to curtail the spread of nuclear weapons."

Zimbabwe Jails Woman Glad to See Machel Die

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe —

A black Zimbabwean woman who expressed delight at the plane crash in which President Samora Machel of Mozambique was killed last month has been jailed for eight months.

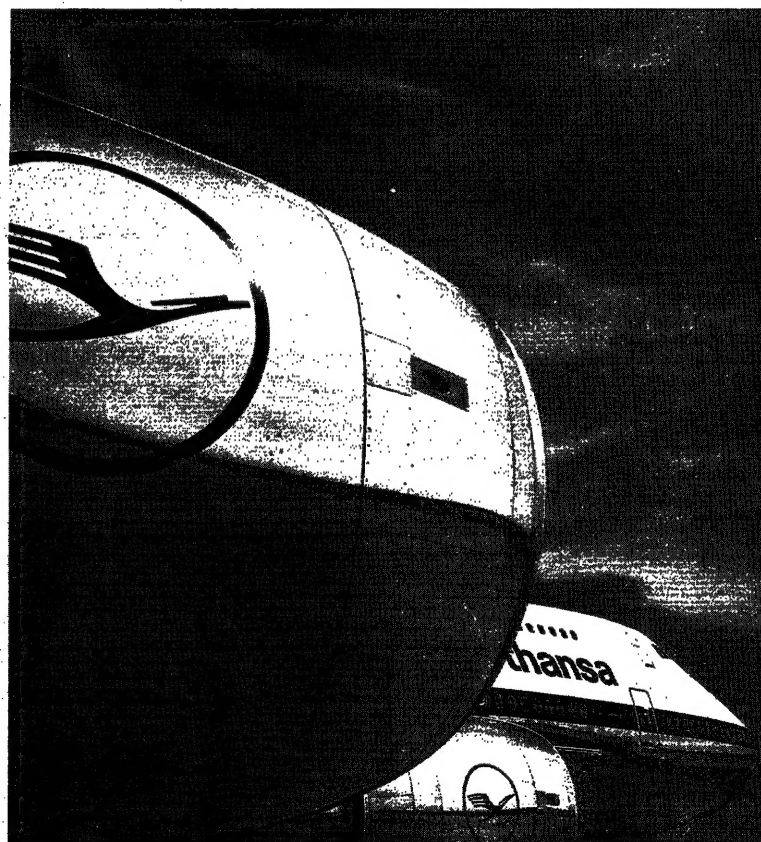
Major Nkomo, 20, was also quoted by two witnesses at a trial in this southern city as saying that she would also have liked Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe to have been among the victims.

In sentencing her Monday for making derogatory statements about the two leaders, a magistrate, Seth Muchinguri, called her a "heartless woman."

Two months of her sentence were suspended.

Mr. Machel was killed aboard a Soviet jetliner that crashed inside South Africa shortly before it was due to land in Maputo.

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Sweden	SKr 1.70	\$0.85	FF 0.60	¥0.60
Switzerland	Sfr 4.00	\$2.00	FF 1.45	¥1.45
Rest of Europe, North Africa, Former French Africa, Middle East	FF 1.40	\$0.70	FF 1.40	¥1.40
Rest of Africa, Caribbean, Asia	FF 1.40	\$0.70	FF 1.40	¥1.40

NYSE Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	+1.50
AT&T	987,654	45.25	44.75	+0.50
GE	876,543	32.10	31.80	+0.30
Merck	765,432	56.75	56.25	+0.50
Johnson & Johnson	654,321	28.90	28.60	+0.30
Amgen	543,210	18.45	18.20	+0.25
Boeing	432,109	72.30	71.80	+0.50
McDonald's	321,098	15.60	15.40	+0.20
Wendy's	210,987	12.80	12.60	+0.20
Domino's	109,876	10.50	10.30	+0.20

Market Sales				
NYSE	Vol.	Value	NYSE	Vol.
NYSE	1,234,567	\$123,456,789	NYSE	987,654
NYSE	876,543	\$87,654,321	NYSE	765,432
NYSE	654,321	\$65,432,109	NYSE	543,210
NYSE	432,109	\$43,210,987	NYSE	321,098
NYSE	210,987	\$21,098,765	NYSE	109,876

NYSE Index				
Index	High	Low	Chg.	Prev.
NYSE	2,345.67	2,340.12	+5.55	2,335.00
NYSE	1,234.56	1,230.00	+4.56	1,225.00
NYSE	987.65	985.00	+2.65	982.00
NYSE	765.43	763.00	+2.43	760.00
NYSE	543.21	541.00	+2.21	539.00

NYSE Closing				
Index	High	Low	Chg.	Prev.
NYSE	2,345.67	2,340.12	+5.55	2,335.00
NYSE	1,234.56	1,230.00	+4.56	1,225.00
NYSE	987.65	985.00	+2.65	982.00
NYSE	765.43	763.00	+2.43	760.00
NYSE	543.21	541.00	+2.21	539.00

AMEX Diary				
Index	High	Low	Chg.	Prev.
AMEX	1,234.56	1,230.00	+4.56	1,225.00
AMEX	987.65	985.00	+2.65	982.00
AMEX	765.43	763.00	+2.43	760.00
AMEX	543.21	541.00	+2.21	539.00

NASDAQ Index				
Index	High	Low	Chg.	Prev.
NASDAQ	1,234.56	1,230.00	+4.56	1,225.00
NASDAQ	987.65	985.00	+2.65	982.00
NASDAQ	765.43	763.00	+2.43	760.00
NASDAQ	543.21	541.00	+2.21	539.00

AMEX Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	+1.50
AT&T	987,654	45.25	44.75	+0.50
GE	876,543	32.10	31.80	+0.30
Merck	765,432	56.75	56.25	+0.50
Johnson & Johnson	654,321	28.90	28.60	+0.30

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Index	High	Low	Chg.	Prev.
DJBA	1,234.56	1,230.00	+4.56	1,225.00
DJBA	987.65	985.00	+2.65	982.00
DJBA	765.43	763.00	+2.43	760.00

NYSE Diary				
Index	High	Low	Chg.	Prev.
NYSE	2,345.67	2,340.12	+5.55	2,335.00
NYSE	1,234.56	1,230.00	+4.56	1,225.00
NYSE	987.65	985.00	+2.65	982.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Index	High	Low	Chg.	Prev.
NYSE	2,345.67	2,340.12	+5.55	2,335.00
NYSE	1,234.56	1,230.00	+4.56	1,225.00
NYSE	987.65	985.00	+2.65	982.00

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Chg.	Prev.
DJIA	1,234.56	1,230.00	+4.56	1,225.00
DJIA	987.65	985.00	+2.65	982.00
DJIA	765.43	763.00	+2.43	760.00

Standard & Poor's Index				
Index	High	Low	Chg.	Prev.
S&P	1,234.56	1,230.00	+4.56	1,225.00
S&P	987.65	985.00	+2.65	982.00
S&P	765.43	763.00	+2.43	760.00

NASDAQ Diary				
Index	High	Low	Chg.	Prev.
NASDAQ	1,234.56	1,230.00	+4.56	1,225.00
NASDAQ	987.65	985.00	+2.65	982.00
NASDAQ	765.43	763.00	+2.43	760.00

AMEX Stock Index				
Index	High	Low	Chg.	Prev.
AMEX	1,234.56	1,230.00	+4.56	1,225.00
AMEX	987.65	985.00	+2.65	982.00
AMEX	765.43	763.00	+2.43	760.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Mixed in Profit-Taking

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were narrowly mixed in active trading Tuesday, as investors decided to take some profits while waiting to see which party would control the U.S. Senate for the next two years.

The Dow Jones industrial average, after erasing most of a 13-point loss, finished at 1,892.44, down 1.85.

For the second day, the Dow transportation average hit a record high, rising 3.12 to 844.50. Gainers outpaced losers by about a 3-2 ratio.

Broad market indexes advanced. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.23 to 141.60. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index added 0.40 to 246.20. The price of an average share rose 6 cents.

Volume was 163.24 million shares, compared with 138.22 million Monday.

Prices drifted lower for much of the session as investors took profits after Monday's advance. In the mid-afternoon, as bond futures prices advanced, the broad market pushed higher and blue-chip issues trimmed losses.

But analysts said on the whole, investors were waiting for the results of Tuesday's congressional elections.

Ally Ackerman of Herzfeld & Stern said the markets might react poorly to a Democratic Party takeover of the Senate if investors link Democrats with inflationary fiscal policies.

Inflation huts bond investors and a negative response in the credit markets could spill into the equity market, he said.

Harry Valle of Suto & Co. in San Francisco said the market was close to a new high. The

break could come this week, but more likely next week, he said.

While many analysts have said they believed the market would move marginally past its old high, Mr. Valle predicted the advance would be large and decisive.

Since the Dow set its current record on Sept. 4, the market has had two months to consolidate its gains, enough time to put another upward swing into motion, Mr. Valle said.

Philadelphia Electric was the most active NYSE-listed issue, slipping 1/4 to 23 3/4. General Motors jumped 1/4 to 73 1/2 on volume of 2.3 million shares.

Allied Stores was third, unchanged at 69 1/2. General Motors jumped 1/4 to 73 1/2 on volume of 2.3 million shares.

Takeover speculation enhanced the performance of several issues. Gillette climbed 3/4 to 51 1/2. Unilever was rumored to be interested in the company.

E.F. Hutton Group rose 2 1/4 to 53 1/4. American Express has been mentioned as a possible bidder for Hutton. Among other financial issues, PaineWebber rose 1 1/4 to 37 1/4. Merrill Lynch added 1/4 to 43 1/4 and Morgan Stanley advanced 3/4 to 89 1/4.

IBM eased 1/4 to 126. Among semiconductor issues, Texas Instruments climbed 2 1/4 to 116 1/4. National Semiconductor advanced 1/4 to 10 1/4, and Advanced Micro Devices rose 1/4 to 15 1/4.

Union Carbide fell 1/4 to 21. Carbide said it will buy back \$2.5 billion of high-interest corporate bonds and will issue 25 million new common shares as part of a major recapitalization.

NYSE Mixed in Profit-Taking

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were narrowly mixed in active trading Tuesday, as investors decided to take some profits while waiting to see which party would control the U.S. Senate for the next two years.

The Dow Jones industrial average, after erasing most of a 13-point loss, finished at 1,892.44, down 1.85.

For the second day, the Dow transportation average hit a record high, rising 3.12 to 844.50. Gainers outpaced losers by about a 3-2 ratio.

Broad market indexes advanced. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.23 to 141.60. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index added 0.40 to 246.20. The price of an average share rose 6 cents.

Volume was 163.24 million shares, compared with 138.22 million Monday.

Prices drifted lower for much of the session as investors took profits after Monday's advance. In the mid-afternoon, as bond futures prices advanced, the broad market pushed higher and blue-chip issues trimmed losses.

But analysts said on the whole, investors were waiting for the results of Tuesday's congressional elections.

Ally Ackerman of Herzfeld & Stern said the markets might react poorly to a Democratic Party takeover of the Senate if investors link Democrats with inflationary fiscal policies.

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(Continued on next page)

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Hoechst Pretax Profit Fell 2.1% in 9 Months

By Ferdinand Proczman

FRANKFURT — One day after announcing a \$2.85-billion agreement to buy Celanese Corp. of the United States, Hoechst AG said Tuesday that its group pretax profit fell 2.1 percent in the first nine months of 1986, mainly because of the dollar's sharp fall against the mark.

Hoechst, West Germany's third-largest chemical company, said profit was 2.31 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.12 billion), down from 2.36 billion DM a year earlier.

Group sales fell 12.1 percent, to 28.57 billion DM, from 32.5 billion DM in January-September of 1985.

Wolfgang Hilger, Hoechst's managing board chairman, said that weak foreign sales caused the overall decline.

"Foreign sales fell 15.4 percent, to 20.56 billion DM, from 24.31 billion DM, while domestic sales slipped 2.1 percent, to 8.01 billion DM from 8.19 billion DM."

Mr. Hilger said the dollar's decline against the mark was the primary factor behind the lower profit and sales figures.

"Profit for the full year is likely to fall just below last year's record-high level," he said.

In 1985, net group profit rose 8.6 percent, to 1.47 billion DM from 1.35 billion DM the previous year.

Mr. Hilger said that 2.2 billion DM of the 3.75-billion decline in foreign sales in the nine months came from converting sales of foreign operations at different exchange rates.

COMPANY NOTES

Basley Apparel Inc. said it will delay its \$510-million initial public offering and will lower its price, having received a lackluster response from Wall Street. Farley raised its stock at \$17 a share, but analysts value the Chicago company at between \$10 and \$15 a share.

First Jersey Securities Inc., its owner and another official have been suspended from trading and fined on charges of manipulating securities prices. The firm, its owner, Robert Brannan, and head trader, Anthony Madson, were cited for "various misconducts."

The case stems from 1983 sales of over-the-counter stocks in which the firm was charged with inflating prices.

By the Tiger Line, the world's largest air cargo carrier, has given its 50 pilots until Nov. 14 to agree to drastic wage and benefit concessions. Stephen M. Wolf, chairman of the unprofitable company, asked the pilots to accept 2.5-percent wage cuts and a \$10-million reduction in other benefits. Last year, the company lost \$44.2 million on revenue of \$1.1 billion.

FPI Group Inc., a U.S.-based holding company, has applied for listing on the Tokyo Stock Exchange with Nomura Securities as underwriter. FPI, whose subsidiaries include Florida Power & Light and Colonial First Group, will issue one million shares to coincide with its listing, expected early in December.

"For example," he said, "we converted sales at an average dollar-market rate of 3.06 DM in the first nine months of 1985. This year it's an average 3.23 DM."

Parant company pretax profit rose 4.9 percent, to 1.27 billion DM in the first nine months from 1.21 billion DM a year earlier.

The nine-month results fell in line with expectations in West Germany's financial markets, brokers and analysts said.

But initial market reaction to Hoechst's agreement to acquire Celanese, the largest purchase to date by a West German company in the United States, was negative.

"We're not certain it was the ideal move for Hoechst for two reasons," an equity analyst for Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale said.

"First, the synthetic-fiber business is cyclical and while results at Celanese are quite good now, they were seriously affected in the last recession and are likely to be again if the economy slows."

"Then there is the price, which seems relatively expensive. The financing will weigh on them in the short run."

Hoechst's share price closed Tuesday off 2 DM at 568 DM.

Mr. Hilger considered the purchase would have a short-term negative effect on earnings, but said it would give the company a major role in the largest, most technically advanced chemical market in the world.

Brunswick Corp. Agrees to Buy Bayliner Marine

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Brunswick Corp. has signed a definitive agreement to acquire Bayliner Marine Corp. for \$455 million in cash and stock.

The acquisition, announced Monday, would join one of the leading industry's largest engine makers, Mercury Marine, a Brunswick subsidiary, with Bayliner, the world's largest producer of pleasure boats.

Bayliner, based in Arlington, Washington, estimates its 1986 sales will be \$450 million. Brunswick said it would pay \$385 million in cash and \$70 million in common stock. Analysts expect Bayliner to add 10 cents to 15 cents a share to Brunswick's 1987 earnings.

Brunswick, which is based in Skokie, Illinois, also makes bowling, fishing and military equipment. It posted a profit of \$34.8 million on sales of \$1.24 billion in the first nine months.

"It's a very good strategic move," said Sidney J. Heller, an analyst with Shearman Lehman Brothers. Brunswick, he said, will be able to take advantage of the trend toward selling boats and motors as packages.

Jack F. Reichert, Brunswick's chairman, said that Bayliner and Mercury would operate separately. He declined to say whether they would jointly produce a fully equipped boat.

Reichert AG, a West German retail chain, said it increased profit by an unspecified amount in the first nine months of 1986. Reichert's group turnover in the first nine months totaled 6.33 billion Deutsche marks (about \$3.05 billion), up 3.7 percent from the same period of 1985.

Messa AG, the West German retailer, is offering 1.2 million ordinary shares at 515 Deutsche marks (\$249 a share) to raise 618 million DM. The shares, eligible for the entire 1986 dividend, will be offered until Nov. 7.

Bank America Rejects First Interstate's Offer

By James L. Rowe Jr.

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — BankAmerica Corp.'s board has justly rejected a merger proposal from First Interstate Bancorp., asking it to withdraw its \$3.4-billion offer until BankAmerica's new management finishes a review.

John R. Boeckst, chairman of BankAmerica's executive committee, said in a statement Monday that neither the board nor its investment banking adviser, Salomon Brothers Inc., knew of anything "that would justify a decision to merge the bank at this time."

BankAmerica, the second-largest U.S. bank holding company and the parent of Bank of America, has had more than \$1 billion in loan losses in the past year and has \$3 billion of problem loans left in its portfolio. It replaced Samuel H. Armonat, the chief executive, last month with A.W. Clausen, the former World Bank president who had been BankAmerica's chief executive until 1981.

Mr. Boeckst said the board "is encouraged by the aggressive approach being taken by the new management team to address the bank's problems and put it on the road to recovery."

He said the offer by First Interstate to buy BankAmerica creates "an unnecessary impediment to the bank's progress, generating uncertainty in the marketplace, consuming an inordinate amount of senior management time and attention and affecting the bank's relationships with its customers."

Analysts had expected BankAmerica to reject the First Interstate offer, made in early October, but had said that the proposal, which First Interstate valued at \$2.2 a share, was too good to dismiss summarily.

In its statement, the board said it was not "rejecting" the merger offer or other proposals to inject badly needed capital into BankAmerica. It said that if a merger appeared desirable when the evaluations of the company are completed, it would explore one.

But the decision to reject Mr. Clausen after the First Interstate proposal had been made indicated that the board was unlikely to approve a merger.

It was unclear whether First Interstate would withdraw its offer as requested or pursue a hostile takeover attempt.

Seafirst Sale Denied
BankAmerica said Tuesday that, contrary to speculation, its Seafirst Corp. subsidiary is part of the company's core business strategy and is not for sale. Reuters reported from San Francisco.

Asia Pacific Growth Fund
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Weekly net asset value on 31-10-1986 US \$25.33

Information: Persen, Holding & Persen NV, Herengracht 314, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

ADVERTISMENT
ROTHMANS INTERNATIONAL P.L.C. (CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from 11th November 1986 at Kust Associates N.V., Spilstraat 172, Amsterdam, div. ep. no. 27 of the CDRs Rothmans International P.L.C. each repr. 100 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 13.91 (re final dividend for the year ending 30.06.1986) 4.5p per share. Tax credit: 3.41338 = 106, 554 per CDR.

Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 28th October, 1986.

INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED
A Private Bank

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Lin The Associated Press

12 Month	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	S&P	Close
Index			100% High Low	Quot. Ch'ge

A		B		C	
Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Value
1914	100	1914	100	1914	100
1915	101	1915	101	1915	101
1916	102	1916	102	1916	102
1917	103	1917	103	1917	103
1918	104	1918	104	1918	104
1919	105	1919	105	1919	105
1920	106	1920	106	1920	106
1921	107	1921	107	1921	107
1922	108	1922	108	1922	108
1923	109	1923	109	1923	109
1924	110	1924	110	1924	110
1925	111	1925	111	1925	111
1926	112	1926	112	1926	112
1927	113	1927	113	1927	113
1928	114	1928	114	1928	114
1929	115	1929	115	1929	115
1930	116	1930	116	1930	116
1931	117	1931	117	1931	117
1932	118	1932	118	1932	118
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1976	162	19			

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198	198	198	198	198	198
199	199	199	199	199	199
200	200	200	200	200	200

NEW HIGHS - 70

OUR BIG BIRDS CAN BE FED EVEN AT NIGHT



AIR FRANCE CARGO. WE'RE ON CALL DAY AND NIGHT, AROUND THE WORLD, READY TO FEED YOUR SHIPMENT TO ONE OF OUR BIG BIRDS. QUICKLY. EFFICIENTLY. WITH HI-TECH LOADING EQUIPMENT. EVERY LOAD IS COMPUTER-BALANCED TO MAKE SURE YOUR SHIPMENT HAS A GENTLE RIDE. WHETHER IT'S A HELICOPTER OR A BOX OF STRAWBERRIES. NO WONDER WE'RE A WORLD LEADER IN AIR CARGO. AIR FRANCE CARGO: JUST ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF OUR EFFICIENCY.

AIR FRANCE 
WE'RE AIMING EVEN HIGHER

Nov. 4	Issuer/Inst.	Coupon
	CliffCorp [1]	8 1/2

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By Russell Baker

my wife, handing over a credit card and making my banker's day by adding another 18 percent to the cost of living on the wrong side of the discount gap.

New York Times Service

Patrick Reynolds would like "a smoke-free society."

"My brothers at first were pret-

The company his grandfather founded has maintained a discreet silence about Reynolds's activities. "Patrick does not have

ultimate goals are far more ambitious. "I'd like to see a smoke-free society by the year 2000," Reynolds said. "We can dream, can't we?"

of the Nazi SS, Princess Michael said she had not known and was deeply shocked. The princess, who has been in the United States promoting her book "Crowned in a Pear Tree" about feminism here,

[illegible]

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1037.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1037.

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